the WOMAN VOTER

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JULY, 1916

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Of THE WOMAN VOTER, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1916.
State of New York,
County of New York: ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Mabel Russell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the business manager of THE WOMAN VOTER, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1916.

(Seal.) CHAS. C. WARDE, JR.
(My commission expires March 30th, 1918.)

Notary Public No. 10, New York County.

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THE WOMAN VOTER

JULY, 1916

The Woman Suffrage Party has one plank in its platform and only one—votes for the women of New York State, the women of the United States and the women of the world.

The National Planks

BOTH the dominant national parties enter the 1916 presidential campaigns with suffrage planks in their platforms. Political leaders realized during the Progressive, Republican and Democratic Conventions that whether suffrage be granted by federal amendment or state referenda, the issue cannot be ignored. The suffrage demonstrations at Chicago and St. Louis, probably the greatest ever attempted by suffragists in this country, were dignified and impressive. Thousands of women gathered from every section of the United States to show the universal demand for enfranchisement. Women voters, women delegates to the conventions, women workers in the political parties stood beside the women of the unenfranchised states in their demand that equal suffrage be embodied with other principles of true Americanism.

All three planks are virtually endorsements of the principle of suffrage, which do not commit the parties to federal action. The Republican plank favors the extension of suffrage to women but recognizes the right of each state to settle the question for itself, the Progressives mentioned federal action but did not endorse it, while the Democrats advocated the extension of suffrage state by state.

Speaking of the value of these national planks to the state campaigns, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman for New York, said:

"We consider it a great victory to have achieved the recognition of suffrage by the political leaders of the country. Now that the national parties have endorsed our cause, the state parties will have to do the same thing, and this will be of great practical value in our campaigns.

"We expect to win West Virginia and South Dakota by means of these planks. These two states will vote on suffrage next November, and the fact that suffrage is in the planks of both parties will give it the endorsement of all political speakers in the campaign. That will help immensely. Moreover, political leaders who never dared come out for suffrage before, will hurry up now and declare that they were always for it. The planks show the remarkable progress of the suffrage movement and the growth of suffrage sentiment over the entire country."

In Chicago.

EARLY in their Convention the Progressives unanimously adopted a plank advocating suffrage both by state and federal action. The fact that the Progressive Party has always stood for woman suffrage and that Theodore Roosevelt had recently endorsed the Susan B. Anthony amendment made their support a foregone conclusion.

There was more speculation and less certainty with regard to the action of the Republicans. The sub-committee on Resolutions, which numbered Senators Lodge, Wadsworth and Oliver, Charles H. Clark and ex-Representative Howland of Ohio as strong Anti-suffragists and Senators Borah, Sutherland and Fall and Representative Madden of Illinois as suffragists, early in the day rejected the plank by a vote of 5 to 4. Three hours later, this vote was overridden by the Resolutions Committee as a whole, which voted to endorse suffrage by a vote of 26 to 21.

Within half an hour, however, defeat was threatened again, when it was reported that seven absent committeemen were preparing to ask for a reconsideration of the favorable action. After repeated parleys the declaration was reconsidered and emerged as the last plank of the platform. Much credit is due Senator Borah, who made a gallant and persistent fight for the recognition of suffrage in the platform. The final vote was 35 to 11.

The plank which was greeted with a storm of applause by delegates from the suffrage states as it was read by Senator Lodge, says:

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people and for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself."

In St. Louis.

WOMAN suffrage was the star feature of the Democratic Convention and the only issue upon which there was a dispute from the floor. Women with yellow sashes, ribbons and parasols, the regalia of the "Yellow Lane" filled the galleries and dominated

The Guiding Hand.

Allentown (Pa.) News.

the scene. According to one of the newspapers "The galleries ruled the Convention and the women ruled the galleries. It was like the French Convention of the Revolution, gallery ruled, and the women with the roll call blanks, noting down their enemies and the way they voted, suggested the knitting women of the Reign of Terror." As in 1793, however, it should be noted that men were on the floor of the Convention, directing activities and women in the galleries watching proceedings.

The Resolutions Committee was in all night session owing to the differences of opinion on the suffrage plank. The Congressional Committee of the National had asked that the right of suffrage be recognized as a national question and this plank was rejected by 24 to 20. The more radical plank of the Woman's Party was rejected by 40 to 4. There was an effort to avoid mentioning suffrage in the platform on the plea of infringement of states' rights which was defeated, 26 to 17. Toward morning, as a last resort, the committee adopted the plank suggested by President Wilson, voting 25 to 20 in its favor.

Members of the committee who desired to avoid the issue of suffrage presented a Minority Report on the floor of the convention. It was signed by members from Georgia, New Jersey, Indiana and Texas. Governor Ferguson of Texas made a fervent appeal for preserving the principles of Thomas Jefferson with regard to the right of the states to settle questions of the franchise. He said that the Democratic Party would be guilty of "cowardly subservience to political expediency" if it accepted the proposed plank.

Senator Pittman of Nevada, one of the members of the committee who fought for a radical plank endorsing the federal amendment made an eloquent plea for suffrage which was received with great applause. "There are those here," he said, "who would let the immigrant vote before he can read or write, because the immigrant can be herded to the polling places and made to serve their selfish interests. You may say that you vote for your mothers, sisters and daughters but I know the conditions in the sweat shops of New York and Chicago, where the girls have no brothers to vote for them."

Senator Walsh of Montana wasted no time with suffrage argument. Expediency and the woman vote was the keynote of his speech.

"The women control ninety-one votes in the Electoral College. Every other party contending for the Presidency in this election has declared for women suffrage. It becomes a simple question—whether we should incur enmity that will be declared against the nominee of this convention. There is no possibility whatever of your losing a vote, if you adopt this majority resolution, because every other party has declared for this plank in one form or another, and there is no place out of the Democratic Party for a man who doesn't like it to go.

"Of the twelve suffrage States, all are west of the Missouri, except Illinois. In 1904 and 1908 there wasn't a State west of the Missouri that gave us its electoral vote, except Nevada and Colorado. In 1907 there were but two Democratic Senators from that great region, which comprises one-half the territory of the United States. Now we have fifteen of them. Moreover, Wyoming has a Democratic Governor, Idaho has one, Washington has one, and North Dakota has three times elected a Democratic Governor. The question is whether you care to surrender those fifteen votes in the United States Senate and turn the control of that body over to your political enemies.

"I violate no confidence when I say that the Presidential candidate knows about the planks which were put into the platform. I may say that President Wilson deems it imperative to his success at the polls in November that this plank be inserted.

"The President believes it vital to his success that the plank stays there. I ask you with all the fervor of my being. Who is there here who is wiser or more patriotic than he?"

The vote on the Majority Report was 888½ to 181½, thus adopting the plank which reads,

"We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, state by state, on the same terms as to the men."

Immediately after the Convention, the National Woman Suffrage Association issued the following official statement:

"No suffragist who was present at the convention today could misinterpret either the speeches or the action taken by the Democratic party in adopting the

Why This Year's Campaign Will Be Extraordinarily Interesting.

What Are the Wild Waves Saying?

Topeka (Kansas) State Journal. *(Copyright, 1916: By John T. McCutcheon.)*

alleged woman suffrage plank in its national platform. The Democrats admitted freely in their speeches that 'political exigency' demanded 'some kind of a suffrage plank,' and they thought to hoodwink the women by a jumble of words that were designed to meet the situation, but in no sense succeeded.

"The so-called suffrage plank which they adopted, after bursts of eloquence that were far more frank than intelligent, cannot be expected to win the Presidential campaign for them. But it may well be expected to win the antagonism of millions of men and women voters in all parts of the country.

"If the plank adopted today is the President's choice, the world may justly accuse him of descending to the tricks of the cheapest politician in order to bid for votes by flaunting a plank that may be interpreted in as many ways as there are people."

Mrs. Catt sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Inasmuch as Governor Ferguson of Texas and Senator Walsh of Montana made diametrically opposite statements in the Democratic Convention today in regard to your attitude toward the suffrage plank adopted by the convention, we apply to you directly to state your position on the plank and give your precise interpretation of its meaning."

The President sent the following reply to Mrs. Catt, "I wish to join with my fellow Democrats in recommending to the several states that they extend the suffrage to women upon the same terms as men."

On page 3 of this number of *The Woman Voter* is the official announcement of the Emergency Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, called to consider its attitude toward the 1916 elections.

The Congressional Union announced its intention of giving the Democratic Party one more opportunity of making good by immediately passing the Susan B. Anthony amendment. It if fails to do this, the Woman's Party, aided by the Congressional Union will actively work to defeat the Democrats in the fall campaign.

The Suffrage Conventions.

SUFFRAGISTS assembled in Chicago represented two national organizations and two distinct policies of work for suffrage. Consequently there was a difference of opinion as to what was desirable in the way of a plank. The National American Woman Suffrage Association, organized both for State and Federal action, desired the incorporation of a suffrage plank supporting suffrage as a principle, without specific mention of the method of attaining it. Realizing that a federal amendment must be endorsed by a majority of the States, the National drafted a resolution for a plank which would serve the States as well as the Congressional Committee. Their memorial, adopted in the Princess Theatre, June 6th, read as follows:

We, women from every State, gathered in national assembly June 6th, 1916, come to you in the name of justice, liberty, and equality to ask you to incorporate in your platform a declaration favoring the extension of suffrage to the only remaining class of unenfranchised citizens—the women of our nation.

We make this request in behalf of millions of women, who not only earnestly desire the vote, but who believe that the perpetuity of our national ideals, our patriotism, and our Americanism positively demand that women assume the responsibility of full citizenship. No class of unenfranchised citizens in our own or any other country have asked the vote in such large numbers; none so patiently, yet so persistently, as have the women of America.

She Means It.

Kittanning (Pa.) Leader.

We are not asking your indorsement of an untried theory, but your recognition of a fact. The men of twelve States and Alaska have already fully enfranchised their women, and Illinois has granted a large decree of suffrage, including the Presidential vote. Women help elect one-quarter of the United States Senate, one-fifth of the House of Representatives, and to decide 91 electoral votes. That woman suffrage is already here none can deny. That it has become a great national question is self-evident.

We therefore urge you to give the protecting power and the prestige of your great party platform to the final struggle of women for political liberty. We urge you to grant us relief from a position which is daily growing more intolerable; for women, whose national instincts hold to traditional belief that ours is the most liberal Government in the world, find themselves classed among the politically incompetent; while, one by one, other countries who make no claim to liberality, have lifted their women from this class and honored them with the vote.

We make our request in the name of justice. But a great party may well consider the expediency of such a course, since the women of six States—Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Kansas, and Illinois—have gained the vote since 1912, and these women voters have their party affiliations yet to make. It must be understood by all that the women of this country will not cease in their struggle for the vote until the women of every State are enfranchised. With their party help or without it, we shall win. We believe that party to be far-seeing which befriends our cause.

DURING the Republican Convention, the Congressional Union which has been working solely for the federal amendment, launched a Woman's Party to work independently of other political organizations for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. This Party, composed of women voters will follow the Congressional Union's policy of holding the party in power responsible for the failure of Congress to pass the suffrage amendment. Unless the Democrats atone for their neglect of the Susan B. Anthony amendment before Congress adjourns, the Woman's Party will use every means in its power to defeat the Democratic Party next November.

The first Convention of the Woman's Party adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of the first convention of the National Woman's Party, feeling the responsibility of the possession of political power, solemnly declare the intention of using our voting strength to achieve the enfranchisement of all women by amendment of the Federal Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That we here declare our intention of holding responsible to the full extent of our political power any party which when dominant refuses to do justice to women by placing them on a plane of equality with men in the Constituton of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, We, women voters, as immediate steps call upon President Wilson, as the head of his party, to use his influence in furtherance of the political freedom of women, to urge the Judiciary Committee of

the House to report favorably the woman suffrage amendment, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and also urge upon the House of Representatives and the Senate the early passage of the amendment and its reference to the Legislatures of the separate States for ratification. And be it finally

Resolved, These resolutions be sent to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; to the Vice President, as presiding officer of the Senate; to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and to the floor leaders of both the Democratic and Republican Parties in Congress.

Suffrage Demonstrations.

IN a downpour of rain, accompanied by a biting north wind, the suffrage parade in Chicago which was planned as the climax of all previous parades, marched according to schedule. The fact that 5,500 women were willing to march in weather so severe that the great parade of firemen was called off, made a decidedly favorable impression upon the Convention.

It was said to have been the strangest looking parade that ever marched through the streets of any city. From hotel windows it appeared to be an endless procession of bobbing umbrellas. Women who could procure raincoats wore them but thousands were unprepared for the storm which was a record breaker of its kind. Banners and pennants were blown by the gale and rain soaked but they were carried to the end of the march.

The most dramatic and spectacular event of the Convention was the entrance of the paraders. Mrs. A. J. George of Massachusetts was addressing the sub-committee on Resolutions when her earnest assurances that only a few women wanted the ballot were interrupted by a loud cheer as five thousand women, garments dripping and banners bedraggled entered the hall to present their petition for a suffrage plank.

The weather was more friendly in St. Louis where the demonstration was declared the most beautiful of any ever made by suffragists. For nearly a mile on either side the principal street leading to the Coliseum, eight thousand women formed a golden lane through which the delegates passed on their way to the Convention.

Her Solution.

Clearfield (Pa.) Spirit

Each woman wore a gold colored sash and carried a gold colored parasol on which was inscribed "Votes for Women." On the first part of the route the women formed a double line on either side of the street, one row sitting in chairs placed along the edge of the sidewalk and a second line standing behind them.

In front of the Art Museum was a tableau representing the status of suffrage. The Goddess of Liberty was surrounded by a group of women representing the full suffrage, partial suffrage and no suffrage states. Thirteen women arrayed in white represented the twelve states and the Territory of Alaska in which the women have the ballot. These were grouped in front of the goddess.

To the left of the goddess were grouped women in gray representing the states in which the women have the ballot under certain restrictions or limitations, while on her right was a group in black representing the states in which women cannot vote at all. Chains bound their hands and the chivalry of the delegates was appealed to for aid in striking off these shackles.

Representing the women of the countries which have granted women the ballot, a group posed in front of the goddess. The lands portrayed were Denmark, Iceland, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, Finland, Norway and the Isle of Man.

A Prophecy.

DURING the past week, in addition to the conventions of the Republican and Progressive parties, there have been held in Chicago one or two national assemblages of women politicians. These conventions of women have not received much attention. The reports have been meagre and have been dismissed to obscure portions of the papers. But in relation to them we venture to make a prophecy. Four years from now the nation will be watching another convention of the Republican if not of the Progressive party. There will be assembled at the same time and place a supplementary convention of women politicians; but in 1920 the news of their performances will not be dismissed to the sixth page. They will be promoted to somewhere near the first. These conventions of women held, not as in the past for the purpose of consultation, but rather to influence the course of American politics, are only in their infancy. As the number of women voters increases, and as their political self-consciousness is intensified, women will assemble in conventions, as men do, less to utter pious opinions than to exercise power for the accomplishment of purposes. The men politicians will find this increasing intrusion of women as a separate organized force into party politics very inconvenient, but in the long run there is only one way in which it can be avoided. Women will assemble in separate conventions as long as they have separate political grievances. The only way to prevent some women from a sex-regarding exercise of their powers as voters is to give to all of them the vote. From now on they will hold separate conventions until they are admitted into the regular party conventions on complete equality with men.

—*The New Republic.*

While the convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association was deciding whether to march in the rain or not, a delegate made a short but impressive speech:

"If you ever have the vote, you expect to vote on rainy days, don't you?"

The fourth **National Council of Women Voters** meets this year in Cheyenne, Wyoming, from July 26-29th. It meets in the pioneer suffrage State where women have voted for forty-seven years. The plans of the National Council of Women Voters include: Educating women voters in the exercise of their citizenship; securing legislation in equal suffrage States in the interests of men and women, of children and the home; and aiding in the further extension of woman suffrage in the United States. This is a large organization, having more than doubled itself in the last four years. In 1912, women of six States only were qualified for the National Council. Now women are voters in twelve States.

Concerning Women

Thirty-five women were seated as delegates or alternates in the Progressive National Convention; fifteen women were elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention and three sat as delegates in the Republican Convention.

Republican State Conventions have adopted suffrage planks in Maine, California, Illinois, Wyoming, Tennessee, Kansas, Arizona, Arkansas, Kentucky, Georgia and Virginia.

During the Democratic Convention in St. Louis, Secretary of the Navy Daniels gave a strong suffrage endorsement.

Democrats in Tennessee, South Carolina and Arkansas have, in their recent conventions, gone on record for the submission of woman suffrage.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church recently passed a strong resolution for woman suffrage. Paying tribute to women as loyal and faithful church workers, the endorsement states that, "Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into politics more of the true spirit of practical Christianity."

A bill to give women the same rights as men to sit in the Legislative Assembly and in the Legislative Council, and also to stand for election for the City Council has been drafted in New South Wales. There is every indication that the measure will pass the next Legislature.

Those anti-suffragists who thought to influence the public against the enfranchised states by quoting from the article in the March Survey that 5,000 children work in the beet fields of Colorado, may be interested in the following statement from Mr. Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee: "The efforts of the anti-suffragists to discredit Colorado women because of revelations of child labor in beet fields, are grossly unfair and totally unwarranted by the facts. We revealed conditions hitherto unknown even to Colorado people. The test of woman suffrage there, lies in action following our revelations, not preceding them. But employment in agriculture of 16,000 children in Iowa; 53,000 in Kentucky; 120,000 in North Carolina has been known for years. By the anti's argument, the men of these States deserved disfranchisement long ago."

Although women did not win the vote in Iowa on June 5th, the Indians of Sioux City in that state became enfranchised on the thirteenth of May. In Oklahoma, the Osage tribe, to the number of two thousand men have recently become voters. No wonder women in the Chicago parade carried a banner inscribed "Give a Woman an Indian's Chance!"

The City of East Cleveland, Ohio, on June 6th, voted in favor of a woman suffrage amendment, granting municipal suffrage to women on the same terms as men. Four thousand women will be enfranchised. Ohio suffragists regard this victory as an opening wedge in the campaign for full suffrage in the state.

The United States Department of Labor has organized a federal employment bureau for women and girls, to be directed by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has elected as its President, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, a woman voter of California.

The Mayors of New York State have gone on record "in favor of removing from the women of our municipalities whose interests we are no less bound to serve than those of men, the discriminations which now put them at a political disadvantage, and recommend that they be made enfranchised citizens of the commonwealth of New York."

Columbia University has recently paid tribute to women's capacity for professional service. Following the earlier announcement that women would be accepted as students in the medical and dental colleges, the University has appointed two women to the faculty of The College of Physicians and Surgeons. During the commencement proceedings at Barnard College, it was announced that the discrimination against women as lawyers would be removed and that in future women would be admitted to the Columbia University Law School.

The United Presbyterian Churches of North America have gone on record as favoring woman suffrage. The Southern Unitarian Conference has also lately endorsed suffrage.

Impressions of the Republican Convention

THE Republican convention and two woman suffrage conventions took place simultaneously in Chicago. A careful comparison of them leads to the following conclusions:

I. Women are too unemotional to vote.

(1) *They did not shout for periods ranging from one to forty minutes.*

(2) *They did not beat on tin pans, whirl rattles or give vent to rebel yells.*

(3) *They did not even have a brass band in the building.*

Gem City, Ft. Madison, Iowa.

(4) *They did not stand on the chairs and throw their bonnets in the air.*

(5) *They did not come to fist fights over impersonal questions in the corridors of their hotels.*

(6) *They did not arrive on the platform clasping toy elephants and bears.*

II. Women are too commonplace to vote.

Not one woman in either of the women's convention was declared

(1) *To yield to none in her Americanism.*

(2) *To be the highest embodiment of the purest national ideals.*

(3) *To be amply able to point the path to victory, honor and prosperity.*

(4) *To possess dauntless courage, untiring energy, forward-looking statesmanship and all the essential qualities of a true leader.*

(5) *To be able to rear (or not to rear, we can't remember which) a foundling from the spawn of an icy monster.*

Yet every man mentioned for President or Vice-President possessed some or all of these qualifications.

* * * * * * *

The suffrage plank was not the only triumph at Chicago. The men in the New York delegation who have been conspicuous in opposing suffrage in this state have conspicuously declined in power.

Before the convention Mr. William Barnes (an anti-suffragist) was national committeeman from this state; Mr. Henry M. Sage (an anti-suffragist) was spoken of for Governor, and Mr. Elon R. Brown (an anti-suffragist) was spoken of as United States Senator.

At the end of the convention Mr. Herbert Parsons (a suffragist) was elected national committeeman; Governor Whitman (suffragist) was assured of his re-nomination, and a name suggested for a senatorship was that of Mr. Calder, of Brooklyn, who had just said that if suffrage came up on the floor of the convention he believed he would vote for it.

* * * * * * *

Mr. George Cromwell, of Richmond, when interviewed in Chicago by suffragists is reported to have said that he was opposed because he "could imagine no more desperate situation than where the cook and the laundress were of different political faiths."

He did not touch on the desperateness of a disagreement between the butler and the furnace man.

—*Alice Duer Miller in The New York Tribune.*

Suffrage Victories in Canada

Nellie L. McClung

A NEW country has many problems which are urgent and imperative, and in the stress of these woman suffrage as a distinct question did not hold the public interest in Canada until twenty years ago when the first suffrage society was formed in Western Canada. It had as members both men and women and in spite of bitter prejudice did a great deal of progressive work.

Ten years later the Icelandic women of Manitoba formed a suffrage society and circulated petitions, which were largely signed by their own people for they are very progressive along moral lines. These petitions were afterwards presented with the petitions of the Political Equality League to the Government of Manitoba and were instrumental in winning the vote for all the women of the West.

The Political Equality League of Manitoba began in a modest way in May, 1912, with few members and no money. Their first ambitious undertaking was to send a delegation to the government asking that the franchise be extended to women. It was a large and impressive delegation, representing many of the largest societies in the Province. The Premier of Manitoba, Sir Rodmond Roblin, flatly refused their request declaring that he loved his mother and his wife, and they had never asked to vote, and he thought women were very nice just as they were.

The next night in the largest theatre in Winnipeg, the women put on a play called "The Woman's Parliament" in which they burlesqued the Government of Manitoba, and the laws relating to women. They pretended that only women voted and only women sat in Parliament. When a delegation of men came asking for the vote, the woman premier, gently, lovingly, but firmly refused them.

"No," she said, "we cannot give you the vote. It is not because we do not love you but because we love you too well to see you embroiled in the perplexities of politics."

The play was a huge success and when it was repeated all seats were sold out, three days before the performance. It was also given in Brandon, the second city of the Province where the largest auditorium was filled at a dollar a seat.

North America and Woman Suffrage.

White—Full Suffrage.
Gray—Partial Suffrage.
Dotted—Presidential Suffrage.
Black—No Suffrage.

Then the opposition party in Manitoba adopted woman suffrage as one of their planks and when the election was set for July 10th, the women went out and campaigned for the Liberal opposition.

The old Government got back into power but with such a narrow majority that they broke down in ten months and the Liberals were asked to form a Cabinet. They decided to appeal to the country and as a result of that election, August 8, 1915, the Liberals were returned by a majority of 43.5.

They had promised to give women the franchise, if they brought in a 15 per cent. petition which they did at once. One old lady 92 years of age secured 4,000 signatures. She declared that the Lord had spared her life to do that work for the sake of other women who will come after her.

Last January the bill passed the third reading, just two years from the day that the delegation had been so flatly turned down by the old Government. It grants the franchise to all women twenty-one years old on the same conditions as to men. They need not have any property qualifications and the law applies equally to married and single women. It pro-

vides that all positions be open to women even a seat in Parliament.

Following Manitoba's action, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Provinces to the west, by vote of Parliament took the word *male* out of their election act. Since the Provinces have no right to legislate for the Dominion, women are granted the vote in Provincial elections only. It is confidently expected, however, that the Dominion Government (Conservative) will amend the election act, so that women will be allowed to vote for the Dominion representatives as well. This will ultimately lead to the enfranchisement of all Canadian women.

The three provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan comprise an area of 758,817 square miles and contain the greatest wheat fields in the world. The population affected by equal suffrage is 1,312,709. In the three Provinces the names of about 125,000 women will be added to the voter's lists.

The Campaign in Iowa

Rose Lawless Geyer

ON June 5th the women of Iowa asked the voters of the State to grant them equal citizenship. By a small majority the granting of this request was postponed for a few years. The reply made by the voters was not the reply of the real Iowa the world knows, but rather was the result of a peculiar wave of reaction that is passing over the State. A complex state of politics which followed the reaction against reform movements was the contributing factor in the negative answer returned by the voters of Iowa by a majority of less than 5,000.

For months the press of Iowa, the politicians, the men who are credited with having their fingers on the public pulse had predicted a victory for the suffrage cause. Not until the very last few days of the campaign was there any cloud on the horizon, and even then the prediction was made that suffrage would carry though by a small majority.

The suffragists had every reason to hope for victory. The sentiment in Iowa is favorable to suffrage, and were the question submitted on its own merits, free from unsought outside complications, it is reasonable to suppose that suffrage would have won by a large majority. However, to be defeated by a few more than 4,000 votes, and to have this majority returned by the river counties, means a very minor defeat.

There is something peculiar about the present situation. One might expect to hear sounds of victory and shouts of joy from the other camps, but on the contrary there seems to be something in the air that speaks louder of a suffrage victory than an anti victory. This state of affairs has been commented on quite generally.

Iowa is defeated only in the vote cast, not in spirit. Hardly was there a faint glimmer that suffrage might lose when messages and letters poured into headquarters with offers of aid and redoubled faith in Iowa's ultimate victory.

The after-election editorial comment, even in the papers opposed to equal suffrage, had nothing but praise for the campaign which had been carried on. "A tremendous campaign, a campaign worthy of the women of the State, a campaign to make men think"—these and others of a similar sort were the after-election comments of the leading newspapers. No State ever had a more powerful ally than did the Iowa suffragists in the press. The newspapers stood by to the last were as loath to announce defeat as the suffragists were to hear it. One of the leading editors of the State wrote: "The Equal Suffrage people here have already organized for the next campaign. The officers and committees of the State organization are to be congratulated on the very earnest campaign inaugurated and sustained with such ability."

The Hardin County Ledger, another leading newspaper, says: "Please accept our congratulations upon the clean, brave fight the women of Iowa made and be assured that as the fight goes on we shall be doing at all times all we can to help secure victory in the next test."

With such friends as these—and there are hundreds of them—how can Iowa help feeling as though it were a victory instead of a defeat? When the returns from the river counties came in first (why does bad news always travel fastest) and the results were seemingly so against suffrage, friends of the cause said the majorities from the inner counties would offset the river vote. But they didn't.

Narrow margins seemed to be quite the order of the day. Council Bluffs reported at first a suffrage majority of two, but finally the total was increased to six. Independence came in with a majority of eleven, and the little town of Cambridge was carried by three. Majorities in counties ranged from thirty-four and fifty up to 900, but sorry to relate the 900's were all too few. Sioux City, which

was a doubtful point, polled only 103 against suffrage, which was a splendid showing. Keokuk was the only river town on the east to go for suffrage. Des Moines was carried by a good majority, but a smaller majority than was first supposed.

There were many things that contributed to the defeat, and each community can tell a different story, but the thing chiefly responsible was the almost unique political situation in the State and the general reaction along certain lines which worked to the detriment of suffrage. It seemed to the voters anything but the psychological moment to trust the reins of government to the women. In some counties, of course, the bugaboo of taxes caused the havoc, and in others the fear that women would insist on good roads caused adverse majorities. The German vote and the Bohemian vote were in the main against suffrage, but the Scandinavian vote was rather more evenly divided.

A diagnosis of a defeat is most unsatisfactory. One minute you are sure of the cause and the next you don't know. What proved a detriment in some counties worked splendidly in others. When all is said and done there is only one reason for defeat — not affirmative votes.

"Of chief significance in the suffrage election is the fact that the entire majority against equal suffrage was contained in the two counties of Dubuque and Scott," says the Des Moines Tribune in reviewing the results of the election. "With these two counties eliminated suffrage would have carried by about 2,000 votes in the State. They cast 4,912 votes for suffrage and 11,815 against, an adverse majority of 6,903. All the counties bordering on the Mississippi gave a majority of 13,095 in the negative. Suffrage carried Iowa outside the river counties by approximately 9,000."

"When I first started out I regretted that my audiences were composed almost entirely of women," said one member of the board who contributed much to the campaign, "and now that the campaign is over I wish I had spoken to many times that many women because I am firmly convinced that the women must be reached first and through them the men. No man whose wife is indifferent to the question can be expected to be an enthusiastic suffragist or cast his vote for the cause."

If every state in the union that does not enjoy equal suffrage would start at once a campaign of education, though the submission of the amendment may be years away, there would be no doubt of a suffrage victory when the matter came to a vote. Education, organization, press and public work, and then the victory!

The suffrage count ran so close that Miss Flora Dunlap as State president felt it unwise to make any statement in regard to the vote until after the official canvass. However, as soon as the press carried the president's message that the new campaign was already underway, an enthusiastic man in the seventh district sent a letter pledging $1,000 to the campaign. Several other checks for smaller amounts have been received, and already several districts have held their rallies and started the new work with vim.

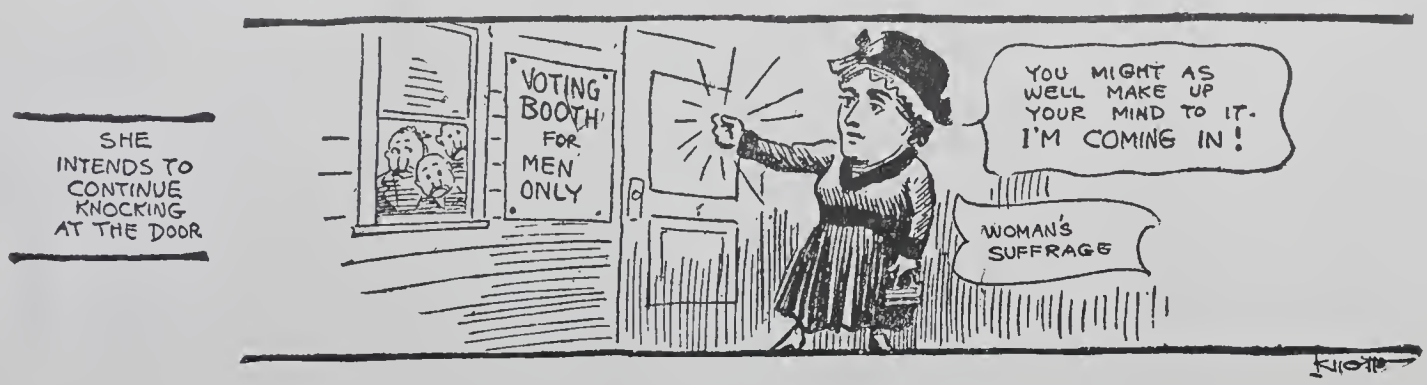
The Men's Leagues in a number of counties have formed permanent organizations, and there is talk of a State meeting of the Men's Leagues.

It is only natural to suppose that at the close of such a strenuous campaign there would come a period of inactivity, but not so. The State was never so alive to suffrage as it is now.

Throughout the campaign Iowa has had the greatest assistance from her sister states and close co-operation and assistance of the National Suffrage Association. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt devoted an entire month to a speaking tour in Iowa, a most generous and gracious gift from the national president to her former home.

Sixty auto tours were in progress over the State during the three weeks of the campaign and on the Saturday evening preceding election special demonstrations were held in many towns. Though not a spectacular campaign in any way there were a number of publicity stunts to keep curiosity aroused.

Iowa opens her second campaign even more hopefully than she began her first. Nothing has been lost.



Whimsical Views of the Past Week's News in the Galveston (Texas) News.

Will the Women Vote Together?

Fola La Follette

Reprinted by courtesy of The Independent.

FOR the first time in the history of this country "Votes for Women" promises to be a national political issue. According to the estimate based on the United States census of 1910, in the twelve states where women now vote, there will be over four million women eligible to cast their ballots for President in November, 1916. The power of these women voters to aid in securing the vote for their disfranchised Eastern sisters depends solely on how effectively they can be mobilized for united action. Since this is the first national election at which an organized appeal has been made to voting women to put the enfranchisement of all women of the United States before other political issues in casting their ballots, the election returns will be regarded by many as an acid test of the sex solidarity of American women. The degree of unity these women voters will achieve is difficult to predict, as there is no previous national record from which deductions can be made. At minor elections, however, a sufficient number of Congressmen have already been penalized for their party's lethargy toward the federal enfranchisement of women to warn party leaders that these Western women may have dangerous potentialities of national solidarity hitherto unsuspected. Therefore it is not suffragists alone, but astute politicians as well, who are anxiously asking in what degree these four million women voters of the West will respond to the appeal of the disfranchised Eastern women.

The difficulty in predicting the policy and power of this new political factor lies not only in its being an unknown quantity, but also in the fact that the suffragists themselves are divided as to the way in which the Western women's vote should be organized and directed against political candidates. There are at present two distinct organizations of women—the Congressional Union and the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association — working along entirely different lines to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, which reads as follows:

> Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislature of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:
>
> "Article —, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
>
> "Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

Both these organizations are appealing to the power of the women voters to force congressional action on this amendment. But they are asking Western women to direct their votes along entirely different lines of attack.

The Congressional Committee, for example, as a branch of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, believes in working simultaneously for federal and state enfranchisement of women. The officers of the Congressional Committee and their followers consider it still both necessary and expedient to gain more equal suffrage states in order to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Therefore, the Congressional Committee, not wishing to complicate state suffrage campaigns, follows the traditional non-partizan policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It is a negative policy in that it supports neither individual candidates nor parties. Its action is based on the theory of the individual legislator's responsibility for failure to pass legislation. It concentrates all its efforts on defeating candidates who are individually opposed to suffrage regardless of their party affiliations.

The Congressional Union, on the other hand, confines its work entirely to passing the Susan B. Anthony amendment because it considers this the simplest and quickest method of securing political freedom for all the women of the United States. The Congressional Union has no interest in the enfranchisement of women by state action, for it regards this method as a wasteful, slow process no longer necessary. It believes that through the political power women already possess Congress can be forced to pass the federal suffrage amendment. Since it holds the need for state

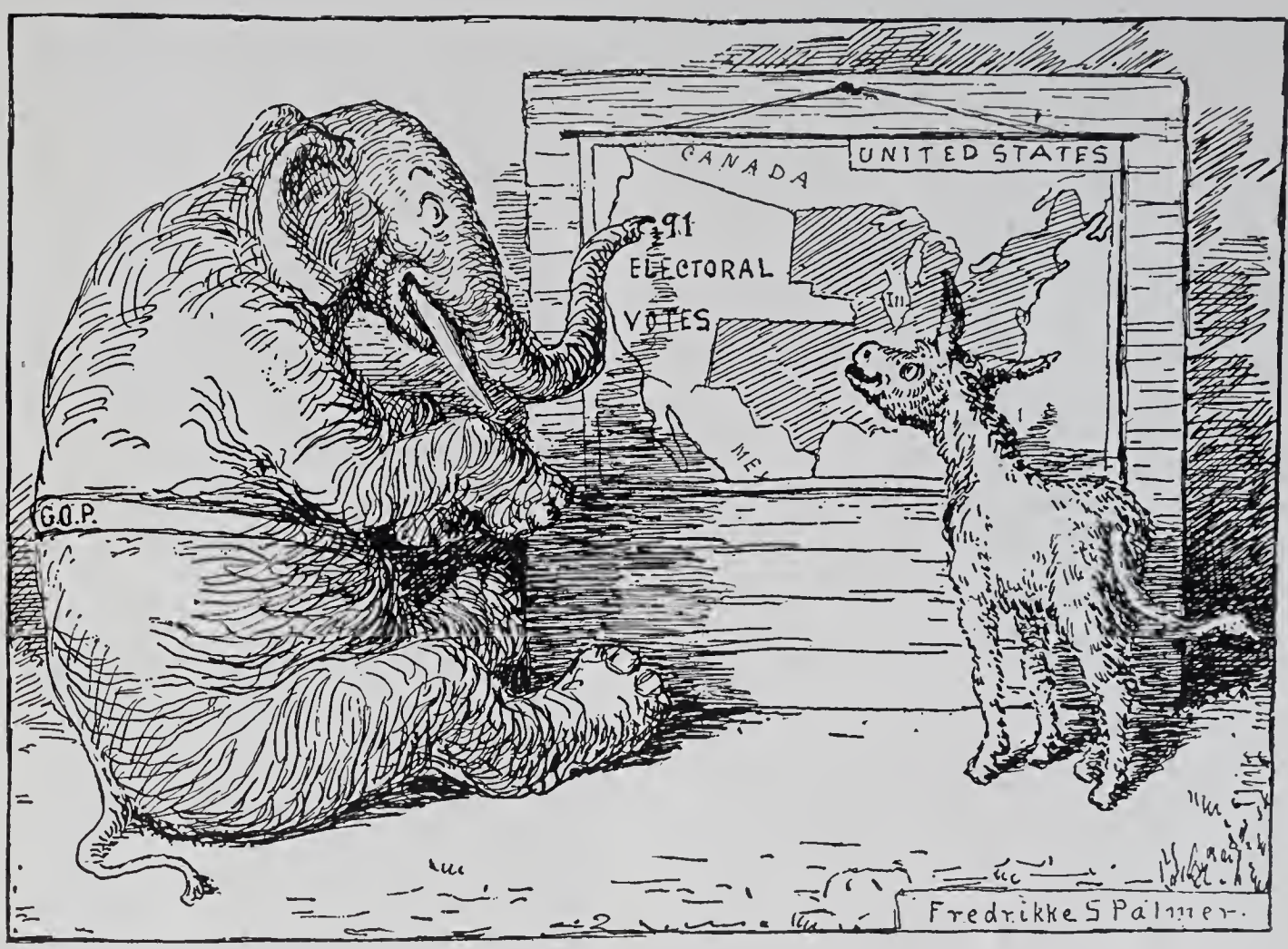
enfranchisement obsolete, the Congressional Union quite logically bases its policy entirely on the idea of party responsibility. It attacks the party in power, whatever that party may be, so long as it refuses to pass the federal suffrage amendment. It holds the party in power responsible for the activity or lethargy of its Congress, just as men hold the dominant party responsible for its foreign policy in "hard times" occurring during its administration. On this basis the Congressional Union endeavors to align the women voters against the candidates of any party in power which has failed to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment, regardless of the individual conviction or vote of those candidates on suffrage legislation. At present the Congressional Union is making every effort to mobilize the women's vote in the equal suffrage states to secure the passage of the federal amendment during the present Congress. If the present Congress fails to pass the amendment, then this mobilized force will be directed against the Democratic party at the presidential election in 1916, just as it was at the minor elections in 1914.

There is a further corollary to this attack: namely, that every effort will be made to have this mobilized force throw its votes wherever they will prove most helpful to the enfranchisement of women by federal amendment. Should the present Congress, for example, pass the federal amendment, the Democratic party would undoubtedly secure the cordial support of these mobilized voters. If, however, Congress fails to pass the amendment and the Republican party should nominate a presidential candidate who openly declared himself for the federal amendment, or if it should even go further and put a pledge in its platform for the federal amendment, one may reasonably assume that the Republican party would secure the votes of a majority of the Congressional Union followers.

The Democratic presidential candidate, who will undoubtedly be Wilson, will, of course, be opposed by the Congressional Union forces, unless the present Congress passes the federal suffrage amendment. The Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association will, however, not oppose him, as he has personally declared himself for suffrage. It is not possible to predict the Republican candidate so definitely as yet. But should it be Roosevelt, he will, of course, not be opposed by the Congressional Committee, as he is a suffragist. And, if nominated, his recent declaration in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment will undoubtedly assure him the votes of the Congressional Union forces that are deflected from Wilson.

If, however, the Republican party should nominate Root, or any other candidate who is an avowed anti-suffragist, he would probably not secure any votes from either the Congressional Union or the Congressional Committee forces. Furthermore, there would be a considerable number of both men and women who might not have felt intently enough the finer distinctions of states' rights versus federal enfranchisement, or party responsibility versus individual responsibility, to ally themselves with either the Congressional Union or the Congressional Committee. Yet many of these women, and men, too, would be sufficiently devoted to the principle of equal suffrage to make that the deciding factor in scratching the name of an avowed anti-suffrage presidential nominee. It is also entirely conceivable that if the Republicans nominated Root, or any declared "anti," an organized opposition might develop, not only in the Western equal franchise states, but also in the man suffrage states of the East and Middle West. The suffragists are organized throughout the country, and have developed able speakers with varied experience in political campaigning. They would undoubtedly conduct a concerted attack on such a candidate, not alone along the line of his suffrage opposition, but also on all the weak points in his political record. The results of a well organized country-wide campaign of this sort, conducted even by disfranchised women, might develop into a serious menace.

It may be argued that if the suffragists campaigned against an anti-suffrage presidential candidate the organized anti-suffragists would support him. This is also conceivable. But the active and open support of the organized anti-suffragists would prove a dangerous boomerang to any national candidate they might support. For a clean-cut contest between Eastern suffrage and anti-suffrage forces regarding a presidential candidate would arouse women voters to a greater degree of solidarity of intention and activity than could be achieved in any other way. This increased activity of Western women resulting from Eastern "anti" opposition might easily focus the political fight within their states on this particular issue, and force many local political leaders into the arena against an "anti" candidate, either on principle or to save their official necks. As one-



The Woman's Journal.

A Tempting Morsel

fifth of the votes for President come from the equal suffrage states, such a potentiality would scarcely be offset by the contribution of even well organized anti-suffrage indirect influence.

It would seem, therefore, that for the first time in the history of this country no wise political leaders of any party would dare nominate as candidate for President any individual openly opposed to suffrage, however desirable his other vote-getting qualities might be. This is in itself an interesting touchstone of the tremendous advance Votes for Women has made in this country.

So far the sex solidarity of American women has never been really tested. What the efforts of the organizations now mobilizing the women's votes will accomplish not even the most astute politician can foretell with certainty. It is an unknown quantity which may prove far less powerful than suffragists hope; on the other hand, it may prove far more dangerous than politicians yet realize. It is a well-known fact that Presidents who have had a popular majority have failed of election because they did not secure a majority of the presidential electors. Women vote for ninety-one electors; that is, over one-sixth of the electoral college. Although women are in a minority in the equal suffrage states, when one recalls that California went Progressive by only five hundred votes, it becomes apparent that in a close election their votes might prove the deciding factor in electing a President.

Perhaps the time has come when the passage of the federal suffrage amendment by the Democratic party or a Republican plank pledging national enfranchisement to women may be good politics.

Among historic American phrases is Susan B. Anthony's thrilling "We have waited." In 1904, she stood before the United States Senate and recounted how at the close of the Civil War in 1869, women were bidden stand aside and wait until male negroes had their rights. With a voice that faltered from deep feeling she added: "We have waited; we stood aside for the negro; we waited for the millions of immigrants; now we must wait till the Hawaiians, the Filipinos, the Porto Ricans are enfranchised." Once again has Miss Anthony's prediction been fulfilled. This year Porto Rican men have gone up into the kingdom of enfranchised citizens with the door shut in the faces of women. "For all these peoples American women have been compelled to stand aside and wait. How long will this injustice continue?"

Women and the Garment Workers

Alyse Gregory

BETWEEN fifty and sixty thousand workers in the ladies' garment industry have been out of work since the first of May. Estimating that each worker has from two to three others dependent upon the wage received, the welfare of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand people is affected by the lockout of the manufacturers' association and the subsequent strike. Union officials estimate that at least a million dollars have been sacrificed in wages during the period of idleness. As the busy season will open soon it is said that the weekly loss in earnings will be about five hundred thousand dollars.

The issue at stake in the present conflict is the destruction of the union. About six years ago the clothing industry was the worst paid and worst exploited in the United States. It was completely a sweat shop industry. The workers were crowded together in unventilated spaces and seldom stopped long enough to eat—ten, twelve, and fourteen hours they bent over the machines in the busy season. The span of life for the garment workers was very short. Most of them did not speak English for eighty-eight per cent. are Jewish and eight per cent. Italian. They were unorganized and unfamiliar with the institutions of this country.

There was merciless competition among the manufacturers. A new worker would rise from the ranks every day, set up business for himself and compete with other employers. As machines did not vary in cost he necessarily had to pay low wages. The whole wage scale would be thus reduced. Intense individualism existed both among the manufacturers and the workers. In 1910 the first powerful union was formed and to the call for organization fifty thousand men and women responded. Then the protocol was introduced.

The protocol was a written agreement between the union and the manufacturers' association establishing certain rights and customs. It showed a willingness on the part of both the worker and the manufacturer to arbitrate their differences. While it lasted it kept peace in the industry. Now, however, the employers who are organized in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association have decided to abrogate the protocol. They have refused to comply with the decisions of Mayor Mitchel's Council of Conciliation, and they have refused all offers of arbitration. They have announced that they will run their business as they like, and they say that it is no concern of the public how the garments are made.

From the beginning, public opinion has been with the Union. Various representative civic bodies have gone on record as standing by the workers. The Citizens' Committee, which has been formulating plans for the relief of the strikers says:

"The lockout in the cloak and suit industry, by which 50,000 workers are deprived of their means of livelihood, is, in the opinion of this committee, a deliberate attempt on the part of the manufacturers to break the spirit of their workers by starvation."

The shops were opened recently and the workers invited to return under non-union conditions. The fact that none returned shows how little the employers understand the spirit of the workers, their wonderful solidarity.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is determined not to lose this fight. The workers realize that only through the Union have they been able to slowly force their way up from the most degrading conditions where starvation was always peering round the corner, and where the world seemed to have formed a great conspiracy of callousness and cruelty ignoring their value to society and their right to a living wage. They will not easily relinquish their hard won victories and sink back to the sweated condition that existed before the formation of the union.

It was during an investigation in which I helped that my attention was first directed to the heroic part that the women are playing in this struggle. I, with other investigators, went into the homes of the workers and interviewed the women. We mounted always long steep flights of stairs and passed through dark passage ways into tiny ill-lighted rooms. The average number of rooms per family proved to be three, and the average family was six—mother, father, and four children. Often in order to pay the rent which never dropped below ten dollars and sometimes went as high as twenty-eight it was necessary to take a boarder or two, and a pile of bedding tucked away somewhere told an eloquent story.

The garment trade is a seasonal one and the average number of weeks that a worker is employed throughout the year is twenty-four. The rest of the year although he reports at the factory and spends hours waiting about he can only make a few dollars a week, and often his pay envelope comes home entirely empty, and so everywhere we heard the same story—borrow, borrow, borrow, credit from the grocer and butcher, the pawning of family heir looms, wedding rings, even bedding and always the hope that there will be money enough in the busy season to pay up the debts, and start afresh. The children must be clothed and fed regardless of a diminishing income.

A very important item is the doctor's bill. From a report issued by the Public Health Service it is learned that only 2 per cent. of the garment workers are free from defects. The most prevalent disease is tuberculosis. The women when asked if they themselves are strong merely shrug their shoulders. Never once was there a plea for charity, in fact there was a slight touch of hostility in their attitudes toward us until we explained that we were from the union and showed our credentials. I have talked to women who were on the eve of confinement and were expecting hourly to be evicted from their homes. Already the butcher and grocer had begun to refuse credit, and still they displayed no flinching of the spirit. They were always gentle, courteous and only now and then a latent bitterness toward society betrayed itself in a sudden frown, a more taut silence, or a laugh that could turn too easily to tears.

It is the women who bear the heaviest burden for they do not get the inspiration that comes to the men who during the strike spend most of their time at shop meetings in halls where in group action they keep up each others courage. It is the woman who has to face the grocer and the landlord, who spends most of her day in a dark, badly ventilated room, looking after tiny children, sewing, washing, going without food herself, suffering with the sense of her impotence.

In the garment trade itself, twenty per cent. of the workers are women, and whereas the average rate of pay for the man during the whole year is about $11 a week that of the woman is only $6.

Every day that the strike continues means just so much more human torture and privation. Yet we are told that it is no affair of ours, we are told that women have no right to interfere in the management of the garment industry. Well if that is true it is high time that we made it an affair of ours, for all women must come to realize that any situation which menaces the life and happiness of thousands of people is one which concerns vitally the mothers of the race.

A BILL of great importance to women wage earners is now before Congress. It is Senate Bill 5408, introduced by Senator Jones of the State of Washington to provide for a Woman's Division in the Department of Labor. There is a Woman's Division in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but within the last four years less than 4 per cent. of the total appropriation has been devoted to the problems of woman wage earners. Several important bulletins have been issued covering special problems in special fields, but the Bureau of Labor Statistics has not had the resources to make a consecutive and intensive study of women wage earners in the United States.

The new bill, which is heartily endorsed by the National Women's Trade Union League, states that the aim of the proposed Woman's Division of the Bureau of Labor shall be to "investigate and report to the said department upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of wage-earning women, and shall especially investigate the questions of the competitive influence of women in the several industries, the adjustment of modern industrial mechanism and management to the physical and nervous organization of women, and the influence of industrial employments upon the subsequent home-life of wage-earning women."

THE State Industrial Welfare Commission of California has recently laid down a series of rules with regard to the employment of women and minors in the canneries. The Commission allows ten hours of work a day, a maximum of seventy-two hours a week, overtime at time and a quarter for all over the 10-hour day or the 60-hour week, and the minimum wage of 16 cents per hour for the experienced worker and 13 cents for the recruit of less than three weeks. Canneries must furnish seats for women workers and allow them to use the seats. Women must not be allowed to carry boxes of fruit or lift other burdens of any kind.

With Our Allies—the Antis

For the best "pearl" sent each month we will give a year's subscription to The Woman Voter.

Prize Pearl.

"The gains which the suffragists have made are already beginning to produce evil results. Women are fast becoming masculinized, in their dress, habits and speech. Many of them are already losing their dialect—others are disregarding or abandoning those delicate charms of manner which, while not fundamental or deep, yet by the respect which they inspire, constitute woman's principal defense against attacks upon her virtue or refinement."

—*John R. dos Passos.*

In Praise of Politics.

A Carol by Representative Tydings of the Maryland Legislature.

"The reason that women are superior to men today is because they have been kept out of politics, because they have been kept in the homes.

"I want to ask the gentleman and the other members of this House if they think that by putting women's hands into the dirt of politics that you will better one-half of the condition of the human race.

"I possess a mother and two sisters, and I know they don't want the right to vote, and I thank God that they don't want it, and I have reasons enough to believe that if they did get the vote they would not give to me the many good moral influences that it has been my privilege to receive at their hands.

"Suppose we give the women the right to vote, I will admit that the immediate result will be more or less of a benefit in our condition. I believe that when they are new in the game they will cast their first new vote for the moral issues that are before the State. But I ask you to go 75 years from now, after they are old war-horses in the game, if they won't play the game the same as the men play it. Don't think that eventually they will not become candidates for the offices in the States where they have suffrage. We already have a State Senator who is a woman. I don't know how she got elected and how the other women managed to get to it. I do know this, that in order to be elected to office in this State there are things which every man is compelled to keep his mouth shut on which he would like to speak out and let the public know about, and I know further—these gentlemen are all laughing because they realize the truth of what I have said.

"They (women) have the intelligence—much more intelligence, perhaps, than many men who vote today in this country—but it was never contemplated, to my mind, that they should ever be required to do that. They have a much more sacred duty. That duty is around the fireside and the home of the people who are to people this land when we are gone, and in God's name don't soil their hands by putting into them the right to vote."

"Theirs Not To Reason Why—"

An Anti-suffragist (man) noted that a band played the Marseillaise during the last suffrage parade. He objects to the song because it caused so much trouble during the French Revolution. He thinks that because women marched to such music it would be dangerous to give them the vote.—*F. M.*

"My objection to woman suffrage is so largely a matter of feeling that it would be difficult to put it into definite form. When I see women putting the cause of suffrage before religion and the home, I just feel I do not want to join myself to it. I have had a number of illustrations of this lately but to speak of them would be too personal."—*J. C. S. G.*

An Anti-suffragist (woman) heard that a well-known suffragist wore black underwear when traveling across the continent. She does not consider this lady-like and is sure that if women vote the wearing of black underclothes will be universal.—*E. M. G.*

"If women run this world, instead of men, Chaos and Old Night would hold high Carnival! Men can make and *enforce* laws. But woman, while she could *make* laws would have to call on man to enforce them. What nonsense then to contend that women were designed to rule equally with man!"

—*F. C. Locke.*

Classic Pearls.

Sir Joshua Reynolds: "The love of praise in a female breast should never transcend the domestic sphere; perhaps the most perfect feminine mind habitually aims at nothing higher than exemption from blame."

Lord Lyttleton's Advice to a Lady:

Seek to be good, but aim not to be great.
A woman's noblest station is retreat,
Her fairest virtues fly from public sight,
Domestic worth, that shuns too strong a light.

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York City

Edited by
Adaline W. Sterling

THE apportionment of Assembly Districts in the City of New York, now officially announced, makes the Borough maps look more than ever like a jig saw puzzle. The work done is a matter of addition and subtraction; Manhattan is an example of the latter process, losing seven assembly districts; Brooklyn remains unchanged in number of districts while Bronx, Queens, and Richmond are gainers by three, two and one district respectively.

District lines are often devious, with the result frequently that leaders are left on the wrong side of the street. In many instances the numbers of districts have been changed and bestowed north or south, east or west as those who made the layout saw fit.

To evolve a plan to meet the changed conditions, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Party was held on June 12th. A study of the By-Laws disclosed a method of providing leaders for new districts and of filling vacancies caused by the contingency of the wrong side of the way. The former power is vested in the Borough Executive Committees, and the latter in the Assembly District Executive Committees. The suggestions of the Board of Directors were adopted at a special meeting of the City Committee on June 16th. The City officers stand ready in an advisory capacity to render any assistance in the work of reorganization.

An appeal to the courts has been taken by district representatives of one of the political parties, and if this is not sustained, the Woman Suffrage Party will proceed at once to make the changes called for by the apportionment.

PENDING the issue of official maps, district leaders may learn the boundaries of their new or changed territory by consulting the Borough maps at Headquarters. These maps showing the lines of the Assembly Districts have been marked out by Mrs. Russell with the assistance of Mrs. Valet from the descriptions given in the *City Record.*

WITH work starting afresh, we must always bear in mind that the Party is organized as of old on Assembly District lines. The aldermanic basis which our political brethren seem to prefer, is a purely local matter designed for use in the coming municipal elections, and employed nowhere else in the State. Therefore while we may have and probably will have personal preference as to who shall fill City and Borough offices, we have no vital interest in these elections. The Legislature remains our objective point. We have again before us this Fall the work of interviewing candidates for the Assembly and Senate, and of doing all we can to see that the right men are elected; for the new Legislature must pass the amendment to secure the referendum in 1917. There is no royal road to suffrage, no short cut which will obviate patient and hard work. Up and doing, sisters!

FOR the encouragement of others, District leaders are urged to send in reports of any novel ways of getting suffrage propaganda over. Every new idea is valuable, and every account of work accomplished is an inspiration to some one else. *The Voter* will find space for the kind of report indicated above.

National American Woman Suffrage Association
Headquarters—171 Madison Avenue
Chairman—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

New York State Woman Suffrage Party
Headquarters—303 Fifth Avenue
Chairman—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse

Woman Suffrage Party of New York City
Headquarters—48 East 34th Street
Chairman—
Miss Mary G. Hay, 2 West 86th Street
Honorary Chairman—
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt
Vice-Chairmen—
Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren,
68 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn
Mrs. F. Robertson Jones,
71 East 87th Street.
Secretary—
Mrs. Harriet Wells, 46 West 9th Street
Corresponding Secretary—
Miss Adaline W. Sterling,
195 Claremont Avenue
Treasurer—
Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich,
317 West 74th Street

MANHATTAN BOROUGH—
Chairman—Miss Annie Doughty,
435 West 119th Street

BROOKLYN BOROUGH—
Headquarters—342 Livingston Street.
Chairman—Mrs. H. Edward Dreier,
35 Remsen Street

BRONX BOROUGH—
Headquarters—Third Ave., Corner 149th St.
Chairman—Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer,
631 East 168th Street

QUEENS BOROUGH—
Chairman—Mrs. David R. Rodger,
Richmond Hill, L. I.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—
Chairman—Mrs. William G. Willcox,
115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton

The Woman Suffrage Party is organized to win the vote for women. It follows the regular plan of the political parties, having a leader in each Assembly District and a captain in each Election District. Its purpose is to enroll the name and enlist the support of every man and woman who believes in equal suffrage.

If you believe in the principle of democracy, come into our ranks; every one is welcome. Send your name and address to 48 East 34th Street. Remember that every name counts. The success of woman suffrage depends upon the strength of our organization and the loyalty of our workers. We are organized to win. Join the Party to-day.

Metropolitan Movies.

The World.

"Im getting subscribers for the Ladies' Home Daily."

Mary the Maid—Yes, but they ain't. Mrs. Sizzle is at the Federation of Women's Clubs; daughter Susie is hustling for the Allies' Fair; Myrtle is gone to the Military Camp for Women; Clarice is sellin' tickets for the Suffrage Ball Game, and Sadie's workin' for the Red Cross."

Jottings From the Boroughs.

Manhattan.

THE Borough Chairman, Miss Doughty, accompanied by Mrs. Van Zile and Miss Sterling, made an automobile trip through a large part of the Borough on June 16th to tell the public what the Conventions had done for suffrage. The information was conveyed by a real plank on each side of the decorated automobile, one inscribed "Woman Suffrage Plank—Republican Party" and the other "Woman Suffrage Plank—Democratic Party." The morning trip was down Fifth Ave., thence to Wall Street, where speeches were made, then over to the East side through the thickly settled districts with a stop for a short talk on Second Ave. In the afternoon, in spite of a heavy shower, the second lap was accomplished and Harlem and the upper West Side had on the planks a new form of voiceless speech.

Probably for the first time in its history the Marriage License Bureau and the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building had real wedding surroundings. Chief Clerk Scully's desk was adorned with a big bouquet of flowers, the license clerk's desk was similarly adorned, and the chapel was bright with posies. It was a suffrage occasion when a band of workers gathered to offer prospective brides congratulations and good advice and to accompany both with real wedding cake.

The advice was contained in a clever little leaflet setting forth urgent reasons why the vote would make the bride a better companion to her husband and would also assist her as a home-maker. The leaflets were distributed by Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Mrs. F Louis Slade, Mrs. Edward Van Zile, Mrs. J. R. Fairchild, Mrs. Robert T. Oliver, and Mrs. Augustus C. Hone. Miss Doughty presided over the table on which rested a huge flower bedecked wedding cake, flanked by small boxes of cake each tied with yellow ribbon and decorated with a suffrage button and a tiny American flag. Assisting Miss Doughty in dispensing the cake and in giving boutonnieres to the prospective bridegrooms were Miss Helen Hill, Mrs. M. Fay, Miss Hooper, Miss Matthews, Mrs. Voloshen and Miss Edith Borg.

The Seventeenth Assembly District opened street meetings at 96th Street and Broadway on June 1st under the direction of Miss B. Cecil Howard, the new leader.

The Twenty-Fourth Assembly District, Mrs. Paul Becker, leader, gave a very successful entertainment in the form of a package party and dance at the D. A. Sokol Hall, 525 East 72nd St. on the evening of June 21st. Acting on the committee of arrangements with Mrs. Becker were Miss May Spectr, Miss Elizabeth Prosser, Mrs. Schwab, Mrs. Zeman and Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald. The package sale was the first feature and was a source of amusement and profit. Then Miss Priscilla Schwab sang a group of songs accompanied by Miss Emily Schwab. Dancing followed to the music of Prof. Ernst's orchestra with Mr. Edward Geisler acting as floor manager.

The Twenty-Seventh Assembly District took part in Woman's Day in the General Electric Booth at the Allied Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace. The Suffrage contribution in aid of the Allies took the form of doughnuts, and very good doughnuts at that, for Miss Helen Hill mixed them, and Miss Ruth Chew fried them. Of course they went as hot cakes should, and Miss Jessie Hoyt, Miss Katherine Leonard, Miss Vera Connolly and Miss Yvonne Matthews found a ready sale for their wares. Mrs. James Gear, of the 18th District and Mrs. C. A. Rouchon and Mrs. Frederick Tollhurst, of the 19th District took enrollments and distributed suffrage literature.

On June 19th a largely attended district meeting was held at 48 East 34th St. in response to "A Call to Arms" issued by the leader, Miss Helen M. Hill.

The Thirty-first Assembly District has completed an active month. Every delegate, Republican, Democratic, Progressive as well as every alternate to the big political conventions from the district was interviewed. Mrs. Florence N. Eils went to Chicago to represent the District at the Convention.

A hearing was had before the Pamphilian Club with an audience of about one hundred members and all went on record as suffragists. A strawberry festival on June 17th at the home of Mrs. William J. Robinson, 72 Mt. Morris Park West was very well attended and Miss Florence Harmon made a fine address.

Brooklyn.

The Borough displayed the suffrage planks on June 16th with good effect. The Brooklyn "Brides-To-Be" received along with the license the suffrage leaflet written by Mrs. Oreola Haskell. Though no Assembly Districts have been taken from the Borough, the suffrage leaders are by no means rejoiced at the manner in which "safe" districts for one party or another have been carved by the apportionment committee to the disarrangement of suffrage work.

Bronx.

The wagonette carrying the planks with the Democratic and Republican action on suffrage made a tour of the Borough so that those who stand might read. The planks will be in evidence throughout the coming suffrage campaign. Bronx "Brides-To-Be" were not forgotten on June 21st and scores of leaflets were distributed.

The Woman Suffrage Pageant Section of the Bronx Day Parade, June 9th, was one of the main features of interest. All along the line of march the Suffragists were applauded and received a great ovation.

The various sub-sections of the division were uniformly attired and the precision with which the Suffragists marched was generously commented on by the bystanders.

The Borough Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, marched at the head of the column. The Grand Marshal of the Parade, Mrs. Thomas Martin, kept the line in perfect marching order with the able assistance of the submarshals, Miss Edith Bayreuther, Miss Julia Alice Gainey, Miss Mary Ryan, Mrs. L. Hirleman, Miss Alice Conklin and Mrs. Elsie Hunwick and Mrs. Daniel P. O'Connell.

The splendid uniformity and outlining of the Pageant was due to Miss Elizabeth Hoagland, Chairman of Public Demonstration.

Queens.

The Borough has had several large meetings during the past month. On June 3rd, a meeting was held at Forest Hills Inn, where Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale made a most successful appeal for suffrage. Flower girls sold bouquets in the hotel lobby and to the audience. June 21st was "Brides' Day" and literature was given to prospective brides at Borough Hall, Long Island City. Miss Edna Fowler, of Richmond, Publicity Chairman for Queens was in charge of the affair.

On the 22d there was an afternoon meeting at Hillside Masonic Temple, Willard Ave., Brooklyn Manor. This was followed on June 24th by a meeting at Masonic Temple, Jamaica at which the speakers were Mrs. Edward Van Zile and Miss Adaline Sterling. On the 27th Dr. Katherine B. Davis, and Miss Anne Rhodes addressed a large audience at Richmond Hill High School. The Borough Chairman, Mrs. D. R. Rodger, and her officers though actively engaged in the work of organization, took a day for the suffrage planks, and another day to start future brides on the suffrage path.

Richmond.

The automobile that has so often carried suffrage on Staten Island, on June 16th carried the two planks around the Borough announcing that two political parties had placed suffrage planks in their platform. Those planks—the announcers—will be much in evidence—lest candidates and voters forget. Richmond also added its advice to that of relatives and friends to "Miss Bride-To-Be" on June 21st.

BOOKS FOR WOMEN

In Times Like These.

By Nellie L. McClung. Published by D. Appleton and Co., N. Y. C. Price: $1.00.

MRS. Nellie L. McClung who contributes an article on the recent victories of the Canadian women to this issue of *The Woman Voter* is known as the author of a wise and witty book, *In Times Like These.* In discussing topics of current interest, she brings to bear the wide experience and insight gained from long service as a public speaker for great causes.

One would know that Mrs. McClung had lived in prairie countries with a broad horizon after reading her chapters, *The War That Never Ends, What Do Women Think of War? (Not That It Matters), The New Chivalry, Should Women Think?,* and *The Land of the Fair Deal.* The discussion of *Hardy Perenniels,* is especially pleasing to suffragists who find the hoary prejudices of the Antis answered in a new and entertaining way. The Anti Suffrage Creed is thus defined:

"I hold it true—I will not change,
For changes are a dreadful bore—
That nothing must be done on earth
Unless it has been done before."

The book is dedicated to all "Superior Persons, men and women, who are inhospitable to new ideas and even suspicious of them." Among these, Mrs. McClung designates the person so well known to us:

"Who answers all arguments by saying 'Woman's place is in the home' and, 'The hand that rocks the cradle rocks the world' and even sometimes flashes out the brilliant retort, 'It would suit those women better to stay at home and darn their children's stockings.'"

Woman Suffrage.

Compiled by E. M. Phelps. Published by H. W. Wilson, White Plains, N. Y. Price, $1.00 *net.*

WOMAN Suffrage, the third edition of the Debaters' Handbook will be most useful to suffrage speakers and organizers. Edith M. Phelps has compiled it to give the facts and opinions on both sides of the question. Aside from affirmative and negative briefs and reprints, the volume contains a selected bibliography which is classified into general affirmative and negative articles, a general discussion containing reprints of articles giving the best facts and figures regarding the history of woman suffrage and its present status.

The Woman Voter is often asked to recommend literature which contains suffrage propaganda in a nut-shell. *Woman Suffrage* seems to us one of the most practical and complete handbooks on the subject that has appeared.

Will you help this new department of the Woman Voter? You can make our book advertising a successful enterprise if you will order your books through us. Send mail orders addressed Book Department, Woman Voter, 48 East 34th Street. If you buy directly of the publisher, please mention the Woman Voter.

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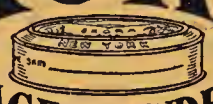

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